

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH]

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annual failure was balanced by decreasing utility until the concern was brought to the condition of the horse, which, it is assumed by the story, ate the last straw, and then died.

But, assuredly, it is not the business of a Government to keep up wages in any other interest than its own—that is, to obtain for its citizens together the best work at the cheapest rate. It has no right to take the public money from all men and give extravagant payment to a few. When we hear any man speaking about the poor man as the special protégé of Government we always look on with suspicion. It is only another way of offering a degrading bribe. It is an intimation of a willingness to compensate a political participation by a disgraceful robbery. If the late Government found that the wages paid by the State were in great excess of those paid by private firms, they were bound to reduce them, and honest men administering a trust. They were bound to stop a system as dishonest as it would have been to supply them with wages of bread and pots of beer for which they had never laboured. The excessive expense and brought the Government into great straits, and this was another reason for reforming the tariff of wages, supposing it to have been excessive. Whether the reduction was rightly made or not was a matter of detail on which we have never given an opinion. Wages fluctuate like everything else. What was true three months ago may be a false representation of to-day. All that we ought to require of those who administer this trust, where there is so much room for discretion and therefore for wrong doing, is that changes should be properly made in the rate of payment, and that all work should be abandoned by Government which could be performed by private establishments. These adjust in twenty-four hours any discrepancy between the rate paid and the work done, and if all parties are intelligent and just, and the true principles which ought to guide a decision are frankly admitted, there cannot be much difficulty in doing so. The risk is the greatest of disagreement where the fixed capital of an establishment is in large proportion to the wages, and where there is a constant struggle therefore in settling on what terms the division shall be made between the two interests included. Wherever there is a large demand, higher wages can be obtained without difficulty, if the rate does not include interests which admit of serious dispute.

The plan by which this Government propose to adjust the two interests concerned in the public works seems to have the air of plausibility. If the wages paid are regulated by the current terms settled by a comparison of the wages which prevail in industrial establishments, this ought to be satisfactory to all parties. The rate would not be paid to inefficient workmen, or those who had any discretion, but to the better men of their trade. No doubt, in this way the public would be still a sufferer, since the employment would be often obtained by those that were neither skilful nor industrious. If the colony does not wish for those on its employ to be put under the power of the Government. There is no desire to beat down the rate of wages. On the other hand, there is a tendency to make the Government in everything a private affair—to turn the revenue into its legitimate channel in this, to this favoured class or individual, or to this or that speculation. The effect of this course is mischievous to the great majority. It is an injury to the poor man so called, since it makes him pay for another poor man, and it leads to that general corruption in Parliamentary life which turns every member into an agent for a particular set or special locality.

The helpless feeling expressed by the House, obliged to submit to incurable disorder from the conduct of a single member, seems to point to the necessity of some remedy. A remedy has sometimes been adopted by the House of Commons, and the refractory member has been expelled. This may be beyond the competence of the present Assembly. We, however, recall the melancholy facts, which stand out in the history of Governments, that the contraction of privileges and the surrender of rights have resulted commonly from their abuse. An Assembly that cannot control its own members by moral influence loses the dignity of a deliberative body. The final effect is the loss of that liberty of speech and individual discussion which is essential to preserve the parity of government. When it is found that no man can stop the brutal savage who roars with greater vehemence just as his falsehood is more atrocious, and defies authority with more arrogant insolence according as it is more clearly correct and just, men are led at last to say it is better to abandon privileges which can be held only subject to so much humiliation.

His quiet and wise way the late PRINCE CONSORT did much to promote the progress of the people. Before his death he did that which was quite consistent with the rest of his life; he devised the means of distinguishing those men whose labours and discoveries in science, science, manufactures, and commerce proved of signal benefit to mankind. He made over a sum of money to trustees, who, acting with the Council of the Society of Arts, were thereby enabled to award a gold medal of considerable value, called the Albert Medal, to men who had made themselves memorable in the manner described. The trustees were to look all the world around, to show perfect impartiality with respect to race, religion, or colour, to be European, Mongolian, Papuan, or American, it was of no matter, so that he was in some remarkable way promoted the interests of mankind. This medal was instituted in the year 1863, and has been bestowed now upon eight persons. A great deal of speculation attended its first announcement, and might be surmised. The area was wide hereafter to search for this distinguished person, this benefactor of his species, or it was not to be supposed that he should parade his claims before the Council of the Society of Arts. The reward was to come upon him unawares. He was to wake up and know his virtue to be fame. The world was invited to give its opinion, together with the grounds of such opinion to the Trustees, and they, with the help of the Council, were to examine these testimonials and decide between them. The jurors in this case might have afforded a great deal of amusement to the world by publishing the recommendations they received for the award of the first medal.

It is also very certain that no small measure of disappointment would have been dealt out, and seeing that all men are not valued at their own estimate, the names of many would be together omitted, who consider themselves benefactors of their species in the highest degree.

engaged in either of the three branches of usefulness specified, but opened it to those who, in different measure, had facilitated their development. Thus divines and moralists and legislators, of all sorts of people, were brought to realise their services to the public mind, and the way was prepared, the inclination towards, and the way was afforded from less noble pursuits to the cultivation of the arts or enterprise in commerce. Restricting their ken to the limits of a century we may suppose the claim of FOSTER or his heirs were advocated on account of his having first taken out a patent for a locomotive engine illustrative of the high pressure principle; those who would place a high value on steel pens would be likely to nominate Mr. PERRY; WATT and FULTON might have been mentioned by those who applaud the discovery of coal gas as an illuminating agent; FULTON, of the United States, might have been recommended for his being the steam-engine to boats, and for his being the originator of steam communication by water; or GEORGE STEPHENSON might have been the author of steam communication by land. Probably the most might be urged of FORSTHYE, who first invented the percussion gun and detonating cap; or of KÖNIG, who discovered a method of analysing light by reflection, and laid the foundation for those scientific researches which are due to the polariscope; or of KÖNIG, who first employed revolving cylinders worked by steam, in street walking public scarcely know the extent of their obligation to the person who first introduced pavement, but supposing him to be unknown, there would be no solid claim from the great road-maker MACADAM. The stethoscope, which has been called the trumpet of doom, is a simple instrument, but the aid it affords to medical men in the discovery and treatment of disease is such as to place LAENNEC amongst the list of the world's benefactors. Womankind might be inclined to see the inventor of parasols, and the inventor of the United States, who patented machines for making pens, distinguished with the Albert Medal, and shall we withhold from Dr. HAHNEMANN, seeing the boon he has conferred upon the dispensers of medicine in surgery, by the substitution of the tasteless globules for the nauseous draughts of the school. A large class of mortals who rejoice in cold bandages would place RIEMANN on the list. There would be a claim for OPERED, or his heirs, for having first demonstrated the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle, and for those who subsequently applied the principle to the electric use; for DREYSE, the inventor of the self-loading needle gun, by the aid of which nation in bulk; for the inventor of lucifer matches, who first relieved us from the further provision of tinder, and the most provoking of processes for kindling a fire; for NASMYTH whose steam-hammer has wrought wonders; for the inventor and Dr. MONTGOMERY, who first reduced matter to percha; for Professor STEPHENSON, who applied the magnetic electric current to light-houses, to ERASMOUS, who, first the invention of sewing-machine, has emancipated women from the tyranny of the needle; for BESSEMER, for his economical and rapid process of making steel. Claims might be preferred for travellers who had opened up new lands for commerce or for civilization; for men who had successfully lightened the burdens of taxation, and devoted their lives to solutions of social problems—for those whose great life-work has been to dispense the blessings of knowledge and to found national academies. And, in acknowledgment of the saying, that "all work and no play makes a dull boy," it is possible that celebrated devotees of amusement, such as CHARLES KENNEDY, and others, might be accorded a place in the list of worthies. According to quarter whence men were accused, it would be considered that light came to the world, or that it should be recommended. Celebrated physicians would be preferred by men devoted to physical science, medical men by the faculty, statesmen by legislators, musical men by musicians, merchant princes by tradesmen, and so on. The work of nomination was not the greatest difficulty. That which fell on the gentlemen who undertook to consider and balance these conflicting claims, provided the duty was fairly met, was far greater. The result of the first attempt was pretty successful. Sir ROWLAND MILES stood out from amongst his competitors, and to him was awarded the first Albert Medal, "for his great services to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the creation of the new postage, and for his other reforms in the postal system of this country, the benefits of which have, however, not been confined to this country, but have extended over the civilized world." It is not necessary to say that this was an appropriate decision; but one feels a good deal of curiosity in coming at the principles which the priority was given even by the author of the Penny Post. After this deliverance speculation concerning the award of 1865 was exceedingly busy. Before the decision was announced, viz., before it was arrived at, a rumor was circulated to the effect that the medal would be given to the French Emperor. The public generally treated the saying as ridiculous. He was regarded as a man who wished to consolidate his throne, and cared not much way it was done, whether by the arts of peace or the devilry of war. Morally or politically the world took no pleasure in him, for his threatening attitude he preserved kept nation in arms, and heavily taxed, to support vast numbers of able-bodied men in idleness. Just one consideration moved in his favor at that time. He was thought to have done much to introduce free trade into Europe, by means of the Treaty of Commerce between England and France, and that worked to his oracle. The rumor turned out to be true, for the medal of 1865 was awarded to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, for his distinguished merit in promoting, in many ways, by his personal exertions, the international progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the proofs of which were afforded by his judicious patronage of the arts, his enlightened commercial policy, and especially by the abolition of passports in favor of our British subjects." By this time the medal has undergone some transformation, and suppose, in common with the rest of the imperial plate found at the Tuilleries. After this dislocation of the public ideas the interest was manifested in the award of 1866. The trustees, however, warned that it was necessary to redeem their reputation, concerned in distinguishing a man worthy of the honour. The Albert Medal was awarded to Professor FARADAY for his discoveries in electricity, magnetism, and galvanism. 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